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emphasis, such as Wright's blood stain and Mallory's connective tissue stain, the latter not given in its latest form. Hasting's Nocht's blood stain is not mentioned, nor the value and usefulness of formalin with the freezing microtome. Under embryological methods the modeling methods should perhaps have been given more attention, and to the von Wijhe methylene blue clearing method for cartilage might well have been added others such as the alizarin oil of wintergreen and benzylbenzoate method (Spaltcholtz) and the Schultze caustic potash and glycerin clearing methods for bone and nerves. But when all is said, the emphasis should be placed, not on what has been omitted, but on the large number of standard methods that have been included.

The index is full, cross references are numerous and the typography, paper and binding satisfactory; typographical errors are rare; in fact, the high standard of the sixth edition has been maintained in the present one, which, like those that have preceded it, may be expected to occupy an important place on the table of the practical worker with the microscope in the field of biology.

B. F. KINGSBURY

SEVENTH LIST OF GENERIC NAMES
(TUNICATES) UNDER CONSIDERATION
IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFICIAL LIST OF ZOOLOGICAL
NAMES

26. Notice is hereby given of the receipt by the secretary of the Commission on Nomenclature of the following communication regarding generic names of tunicates. All persons interested in the matter are cordially invited to submit to the secretary any arguments for or against the proposed action. In accordance with instructions from the International Congress, the secretary is required to give at least one year's notice to the zoological profession before the Commission takes any action involving the acceptance of any name under the plenary power for suspension of rules.

27. In accordance with instructions from

the Congress, copies of this notice are sent simultaneously, but without comment, to the following journals: *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, *Monitore Zoologico*, *Nature*, *SCIENCE*, *Zool. Anz.*

Doliolum, *Pyrosoma*, *Salpa*, *Cyclosalpa*, *Appendicularia* und *Fritillaria* sind gegen Aenderung zu stützen.

Wir 12 unterzeichneten Tunicatenforscher sind übereingekommen, die 6 genannten Genusnamen pelagischer Tunicaten als gültig anzunehmen. Die Namen dieser Tunicaten werden von jedem Zoologen als vollkommen eingebürgert anerkannt werden, ihr Gebrauch hat bisher niemals zu Missverständnissen Anlass gegeben, die Genera sind Paradigmata in der zoologischen Systematik, sie spielen in der Entwicklungsgeschichte eine grosse Rolle und beanspruchen in der Tiergeographie, Planktonforschung und auch in der Hydrogeographie einem ganz hervorragenden Platz. Eine Aenderung der Namen würde eine schwere Schädigung bedeuten.

(1) *Doliolum* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834.—*Doliolum* ist von Otto 1823 (*N. Acta Ac. Leop.*, v. 11, p. 313) für eine wohl durch *Phronima* ausgefressene *Pyrosoma* aufgestellt worden. Dann ist *Doliolum* von Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 (*Voy. Astrolabe*, v. 3, p. 599) gut beschrieben und jetzt in letzterem Sinne allgemein in Gebrauch. Den bisherigen Regeln nach würde *Doliolum* Synonym zu *Pyrosoma* werden, für *Doliolum* in heutigem Sinne würde ein neuer Name gebildet werden müssen. Der Familienname *Doliolidæ* würde verschwinden.

(2) *Pyrosoma* Péron, 1804.—1804 beschrieb Péron (*Ann. Mus., Paris*, v. 4, p. 440) *Pyrosoma* und ebenfalls 1804 Bory (*Voy. Iles Afr.*, v. 1, p. 107, nota) *Monophora*. Welcher der beiden Namen der ältere ist, lässt sich nicht feststellen, aber aus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 (*Voy. Uranie & Physicienne*, p. 495) scheint hervorzugehen, dass *Monophora* älter ist; sie schreiben "Bory—avait donné le nom de monophore à un mollusque, qui depuis a été appelé pyrosome Péron." Es empfiehlt sich den Namen *Pyrosoma* für alle Fälle zu sichern.

(3, 4) *Salpa* Forskål, 1775, und *Cyclosalpa* Blainville, 1827.—Diese beiden Genera sind durch Ihle, 1911 (Zool. Anz., v. 38, pp. 585–589) verteidigt und auch in seine Bearbeitung in "Das Tierreich" (v. 37, 1912; Siehe auch Nota p. 27, von F. E. Schulze) übergegangen. Wir glauben uns mit diesem Hinweise¹ begnügen zu können und erlauben uns noch an die gegenteiligen Aufsätze¹ von Poche (Zool. Anz., v. 32, 1907, pp. 106–109; v. 39, 1912, pp. 410–413) zu erinnern.

(5) *Appendicularia* Fol, 1874.—*Appendicularia* wurde von Chamisso & Eisenhardt, 1820 (N. Acta Ac. Leop., v. 10 (11), p. 362, t. 34 f. 4), für eine arctische, nicht erkennbare Art, aufgestellt. Fol hat 1874 (Arch. Zool. exper., v. 3, notes, p. 49) den Gattungsnamen für die tropische Art *Appendicularia sicula*, die von der arctischen sicher generisch verschieden ist, übernommen und darauf hin hat sich der Name in letzterem Sinne allgemein eingebürgert. *Appendicularia* würde anderenfalls eine Species incerta enthalten und für *Appendicularia* mit der Species *sicula* würde ein neuer Gattungsnamen aufzustellen sein. Der Name der Ordnung Appendicularidæ würde verschwinden.

(6) *Fritillaria* Fol, 1874.—Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 (Voy. Astrolabe, v. 4, p. 306) stellen den Namen Frétiliaires auf [(*Fritillaria* Huxley (1851, Philos. Trans. (London), part 2, p. 595), *Fritillaire* C. Vogt, 1854 (Mém. Inst. Genève, v. 2, no. 2, p. 74)], identifizierten ihn aber sofort mit *Oikopleura* Mertens, 1831. Um den Namen *Fritillaria* zu retten, hat Fol, 1874 (Arch. exper., v. 3, notes, p. 49) ihn in bestimmten von früherem abweichendem Sinne gebraucht, in welchem er sich vollständig eingebürgert hat. *Fritillaria* würde Synonym zu *Oikopleura* und eine Neubennung nötig.

¹ The secretary spends an average of about six (6) hours per week in studies and correspondence for the Commission on Nomenclature, and he earnestly requests all persons to give full details with full references to every case submitted. Even slight omissions cause a loss of time. The secretary also respectfully requests that authors submit their cases in typewriting, rather than in handwriting.—C. W. S.

C. Apstein (Berlin), A. Borgert (Bonn), G. P. Farran (Dublin), G. H. Fowler (Aspley-Guise), R. Hartmeyer (Berlin), W. A. Herdman (Liverpool), J. E. W. Ihle (Utrecht), H. Lohmann (Hamburg), W. Michaelsen (Hamburg), G. Neumann (Dresden), C. Ph. Sluiter (Amsterdam), F. Todaro (Rome).

C. W. STILES,
Secretary of Commission

SPECIAL ARTICLES

A RUST—NEW ON APPLES, PEARS AND OTHER POME FRUITS¹

For several years the writer has been studying an interesting rust on several cultivated and native species of the pome family. In 1908, the æcial stage of this rust was found on the serviceberry (*Amelanchier florida* Lindl.) and on the thornapple or haw (*Cratægus douglasii* Lindl.); later, the same rust was found on apples, pears, quinces and related fruits, as noted below. The rust on *Amelanchier florida* and *Cratægus douglasii* has been referred to *Æcidium blasdaleanum* D. & H., the telial stage, *Gymnosporangium blasdaleanum* (D. & H.) Kern., occurring on the incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens* Tor.).

During the past six years the writer has paid particular attention to this rust for the reason that it seems to be of considerable economic importance. While it occurs rather sparingly on practically all varieties of apples so far observed, it has been found to attack certain varieties of pears very seriously. Quinces are also subject to considerable injury by this rust. In 1910, and again in 1912, this rust was so serious in a block of Winter Nelis pears as to practically destroy 95 per cent. of the crop. The fruit was badly deformed and fully 50 per cent. of the leaves were found infected. The fruit and stems in many cases were completely covered with æcia, distortion and dropping of the fruit being the result. All varieties of pears are not equally susceptible, but both European and Oriental varieties were found affected. Oriental hybrids

¹ A preliminary paper.